

Man is the only animal that eats when he is not hungry, drinks when he is not thirsty, and makes love at all seasons. Remark

SPOKE

Vol. VII, No. 6

I never forget a face, but in your case I'll make an exception.
Saying

NOV 1973

Nov. 26, 1973

Investigation demanded...

...called incompetent

Church & company blasted by faculty

by Geoff Hebbert

Conestoga college administration faces a strong possibility of investigation by the Ontario government as a result of a letter to Jack McNie, Ontario minister of universities and colleges, signed by 102 of 120 Doon Centre faculty demanding the action, according to a government spokesman.

New Democratic Party education critic Floyd Laughren will raise the question on Queen's park legislative floor report area newspapers.

Faculty charges administration with incompetence and harassment of faculty. The letter, produced at a faculty meeting Wednesday, is the last action teachers will take on the matter according to a reliable faculty source.

Knowledgeable observers advise that the faculty actions could possibly bring a major shakeup of administration personnel.

James Church, president of Conestoga college, says that he was not aware of the possibility of an inquiry. He has no real idea why the group or committee had been formed.

He says that the press release from the papers was damaging to the college, both students and faculty. He claims that the was not given any examples of harassment. Not all faculty feelings were expressed. There are over 300 teachers in all the centres and only 90 some odd is not not a good percentage.

He is saddened by the fact that the college is in a position to learn the facts before going to Mr. McNie. At tonight's board of governors meeting the issue will take priority on the agenda.

Church says that he is in good health despite what others may have said.

He adds that the enrolment is up by 53 full time students since

October 15. The major increase is in extension courses.

Edna Tietze, president of the Doon Centre faculty association maintains that the reaction of McNie was positive and that he will talk with the council of regents about the problem. She says that he would be very surprised if an independent inquiry did not take place. Faculty applauded and are generally pleased with the results.

Mrs. Tietze is pleased with the way the press handled available material, and facts. She says that no irrational statements were made and that the college will benefit. The problem is mainly within the faculty of the college. Out of 120 teachers, 102 signatures is a good indication of the feelings of the teachers.

She maintains that they tried other ways and the letter was a last resort. The move by the committee is not sudden.

She does not consider herself a trouble maker as some people



President James Church: takes brunt of criticism

from the faculty. She feels that the 102 signatures is a vote of confidence and that there is a growing feeling that the problems would be overcome.

As far as the leakage to the N.D.P., she claims that it did not come from official sources, that is from her or other members of the committee. She is sorry however,

she could not have the issue heard of the issue before it was released to the public.

Even though the main complaint came from this centre the other centres express feelings similar to those of the committee's, says Mrs. Tietze. She refuses to comment on the charges of harassment until the inquiry has been held.

DSA directors haggle about their salaries

The dollar question dominated the Doon Student Association meeting on Tuesday.

The president's honorarium was discussed, as was the External Affairs honorarium. Paul Weigel felt that the newly-elected president Dave Collins, should receive more than \$410.00 which is all that is left in the president's honorarium. Dave Million said that Dave Collins was the only one who could question or justify his salary. Nothing more was said concerning the president's salary.

Frank Ipsen, external affairs director, was not present at the meeting, but it was stated that his honorarium had been dropped to \$250.00 from last year's \$500.00.

"If Frank Ipsen gets \$250.00 I feel personally insulted receiving only \$300.00," said Bob Keller, Activities Chairman. The board decided to withhold the honorarium until Frank explains his duties and justifies his salary.

The secretary's salary was not questioned because she holds a full-time position.

The board decided to raise the athletic co-chairman's honorarium to \$300.00 from \$250.00.

The Conestoga Business Club was represented at the meeting by three representatives. The club asked the DSA for \$215.00 to help finance their Christmas dance. The financial aid would be used to cover the cost of the band and the

hall rental.

Geoff Hebbert mentioned that the Radio and Television Arts students were losing their own money with the W.C. fields Film Festival.

Tom Ashwell suggested that a minimum of 15 members sit on a committee to decide what a club is and how it should be organized. Norm Lewsey thought clubs should

present their goals to be recognized.

Mallory Zupko, a business representative, wanted to know whether or not financial assistance would be given because of all the work involved. He said about 65 couples would attend the dance at the Doon Valley Golf Club.

The committee will meet this week to decide on it. Paul Weigel questioned the

presence of D.S.A. directors at Doon Centre Committee meetings. Angelo Volpe, vice-president, said that the directors were members of the Centre Committee and should therefore attend the D.C.C. meetings.

The directors decided that members should attend 75 percent of the D.S.A. and D.C.C. meetings or else forfeit some of their honorarium.

The question of bringing radio speakers to the Early Childhood Education building so the people in the E.C.E. could hear CKER was brought to the attention of the board. It was decided that since it would cost \$1,500 it was out of the question. The D.S.A. will donate \$100 for the installation of speakers in the photography wing.

The next D.S.A. meeting will be held Tuesday.



Dave Collins: wants students to come and see him with their problems.

Election results

The students have elected a new president as 28 percent of the student population cast their votes to arrive at the final decision.

Students wandered the halls election day asking what the polls were set up for and who was running.

Communication and Design and the Business divisions had the best turn-outs. All five can-

didates were from one of the two divisions. Technology had the poorest showing.

The final results were:

David Collins	129
Claude Desroches	108
Annie Tomiak	68
Peter Kent	39
David Leask	26
Spotted ballots	16



DSA board of directors holding an official meeting.

Graduates will pay to leave

Graduates of Conestoga College will have to pay a graduation fee before they leave the college with a diploma.

The Doon Centre Committee decided that graduates would have to pay the fee, not yet decided, with the condition that students appeared on the planning committee so they could decide where their money was going and that hiring

The members of the committee questioned the spending breakdown and the amount proposed for a graduation. The gowns are rented from McMaster University so the cost is quite nominal. Paul Weigel suggested that the students compromise with the administration and pay half the cost.

John Scott reminded the board that there were other centres associated with Doon and that they didn't hold extravagant graduations for their graduates so their money was also being spent on the Doon graduation ceremony. The chairman, Brad Howarth, suggested that the students decide how to spend the money and help with the planning. A committee will be formed to plan the convocation exercises.

Brad Howarth told the committee that the lawyers had decided the meetings were not open to the general public but only to members of the college.

Brad Howarth also told the directors that the other centres had not fully agreed with the idea of representation on the Board of Governors. Cambridge Centre saw no need to meet with the Governors and Waterloo is still undecided.

Fred Snyder spoke to the board about the copyrightable works. Any faculty member at the college, the proposals state, that produces something like a taped lecture or educational film must turn the copyright to the college. The person creating the tape or film has used the college equipment so it belongs to the college.

There was a discussion as to whether or not the copyrightable works proposal would stop people from creating. The college could hire someone to create an educational aid but then the person would be paid for his work and the college would own whatever he produced.

The committee discussed giving Spoke a "home". The newspaper office is now wedged into the corner of the activities office and the athletic desks. Debbie Darling, Publications Officer, told the board it was difficult to lay out the paper when all the activity was going on around. She also stressed the importance of having a telephone in the office.

There is a shortage of rooms at the College but that he would look further into the matter. The problem of where Spoke is going certainly is in the news a lot lately.

"I want this to go on record, I'm disappointed with the Committee because I feel we have copped out on an important matter like liberal studies," said Paul Weigel at the Doon Centre Committee meeting last Wednesday.

Weigel's statement came after the Committee voted to end the liberal study discussion. Geoff Hebbert thought there were other more important items on the agenda and that since the Task Force would not report until 1975, time should be spent discussing other business.

Recording of student achievement was discussed at the meeting after the proposals from Mr. Nagar's appointed committee were studied. The members. The proposals suggested a grading system based on A, B, C, incomplete and fail.

John Scott, Faculty Representative, felt it was neither necessary nor essential to have one grading system throughout the college. Fred Snyder reminded the committee that the proposals were for student achievement, not evaluation.

Bill Blackmore, Liberal Studies, felt that an incomplete grade gave the student more hope. John Scott said confidence could not be gained if achievements were lowered.

Paul Weigel said the average age in Communications and Design was 22 and that evaluation should be geared to the division. He felt liberal arts students would probably be younger and would therefore need the incomplete grade to give them incentive.

Debbie Darling, Publications

Officer, said that deadlines had to be met in most jobs and she felt the incomplete grade would defeat the purpose of learning to meet a deadline.

Bill Blackmore said students were here to find themselves and learn a trade. Paul Weigel and Mary Hollis argued that they would not come to college to find themselves because they were

The Committee finally decided to recommend that a system used for recording student achievement be left to the separate divisions to choose. It was also added that any system should leave room for failure and incomplete grades.

The need for Health and Accident Records was also discussed. The Board of Governors felt that a medical record should be optional because they felt the record could be used to discriminate against a person applying for a position. They felt a record should not be mandatory.

Geoff Hebbert said that the records act as protection for the employers. They should be kept for Workmen's Compensation another committee member said.

Norm Lewsey thought OHIP numbers should be sent to the college before registration along with the medical report so the school could have the necessary information in case of an accident. He was worried that the administration would have more work if records were mandatory. "I wouldn't want to see any more money going their way," he said. The Committee moved to have medical records mandatory for staff, faculty and students entering college.

Viewpoint

College is cheap

At a recent symposium attended by the students of the Air and Water Resources program a few questions were asked by some of the delegates about the college and the course. These questions were answered by some of the students to the best of their knowledge and in some cases these answers raised more questions. A better display could have been set up by the college.

All that there was was the mobile lab. There were two microscopes set up with nothing to look at, an empty fridge that is supposed to hold cultures and a few boxes containing one or two pieces of equipment that is available to the lab. There were brochures outlining the course and even these were incorrect.

What impression would people take back with them about our course and the college? These people are our future employers and yours as well. The college could have set up a display inside the centre at a nominal fee of \$100. This way the scientists could have talked with us and not have to go outside. Students with a good knowledge of what the course is really about could have manned this display. Projects done by past and present students could have been shown.

Many people who work in this part of Canada had no idea where the college was. They didn't

even know that there was such a course at the college.

The college could have done a much better job. This type of conference happens only once every few years and will probably not return to this area for decades. Administration missed a chance of a lifetime to promote the college and all the courses within the college.

If this college can have a T.V. mobile that goes out to cover football games and hockey games and costs thousands of dollars to outfit then they can spare a few hundred to make the mobile lab into a proper one that can be used all year and not only by the students of Air and Water but also Conservation Management which is in the Liberal Arts division.

The college then could work directly with pollution groups and be recognised as a viable asset to the community. It is about time that we had a proper public relations office that didn't just deal with incoming students. If the college began to make noises and show the people that we are directly interested with the problems in the community then maybe our problems would ease a bit.

The showing at Burlington must not happen again and it is up to the students and administration that at a similar conference or any conference that the college have a proper display.



Doon Centre Committee: recommend graduation charge

Spoke

Editor: Debbie Darling
Staff: Marina Vukovich, Bill Dimmick, Annie Tomiak, Geoff Hebbert, Ron Stainlis.
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Symposium unites students with scientists

by Geoff Hebbert

Some people in the college noticed that the students of the Air and Water Resources program were missing for three days last week. The reason for this was that they were at a symposium on Water Quality Parameters at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington. The symposium was started last year with invitations being sent out to various scientists across the country. The organizers were astonished by the replies. There were many from Canada, the U.S. and one from Japan. There were some 211 authors and co-authors who presented some 127 papers. The symposium was on water quality parameters dealing

with selection, measurements and monitoring of these parameters and pollutants. An example is the analysing of trace metals in Urban runoff.

At the symposium there were 580 people in attendance. Of these about 51 were from the college. Each student was assigned to cover two papers and to present a report to the teachers of the program at a later date. There were many tapings done and so a large percentage of the talks are down on tape. The students saw displays set up by various companies that supply the instruments that are used by the scientists. Hopefully they learned something

over the three days. One thing that they learned was that there are many ways to analyse the same material and also that the results might differ and so a light-hearted argument ensued. The results being brought in were the latest. One scientist brought in results he had tabulated the week before.

The symposium was well organized. Each scientist was given about 15 minutes for his talk and five minutes for questions. Most of the time things went smoothly but when the timers went haywire the talking went on too long. They had two parties, one called a mixer which was, wine

and cheese and where one was supposed to mix and talk with the scientists. The other was a proper dinner with cocktails and a full course meal. The students weren't invited to this because they didn't pay the full registration fee. But if one paid a fee one could attend.

The mobile lab was also brought down and used as a public relations booth. However it was not used to its fullest potential.

There were brochures on the course which were incorrect, the lab was manned by different students with some unable to answer all the questions asked by the few people who did venture out to see what was coming off.

The students commuted back and forth by car. They felt that it would be cheaper than a bus and that one could leave when one wished.

Fields still strong

Chickadees, milking elks and card tricks were the bill of fare for the Monday night showing of the W.C. Fields Film Festival.

The turnout for three shorts and the feature My Little Chickadee was fair considering the fog.

Two hours of solid laughs and refreshment intermissions deemed a loud round of applause from the audience at the end of the showing.

Subscription tickets are now available for \$3. There will be another feature tonight and the last film night is next week.

Tonight's feature is "Tillie and Gus" and "You're Telling Me". For a fun filled evening with one of the greatest comedians ever, come out to A-43 at 8:00 pm. If you want to see and hear humour at its best get your tickets right now for the Great W.C. Fields Film Festival.

Design takes five awards

Recently Conestoga College Design Students showed why the Design programme at Conestoga is highly rated.

A design competition was sponsored by the Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association and 71 entries were submitted from five community colleges namely Canadore College, Conestoga College, Georgian College, Mohawk College, and St. Lawrence College. Five out of the

top six designs chosen were by Conestoga students.

Lennerd Seeds of first year design captured first prize. Wendy Douglas, Tom Hinton, Robert Blair and Eric Baird finished third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

Lennerd Seeds was awarded \$150.00 as the first prize winner. His design will be used in the promotion of Ontario Maple Syrup.



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Pubs not drawing

by Ron Stanaitis

Pubs are here to stay according to Mac Rostance the physical plant manager of Conestoga.

Mr. Rostance said that Conestoga was one of the last campuses in Ontario to obtain a liquor license and so far he sees the future of pub nights being very definite.

However the pubs are facing problems as of late due to low attendances. Bob Keller activities director feels that the pubs could be more successful but said that the drop in attendance is natural for the time of year. Many students are running out of money and the colder weather and the actual out of the way location of the pubs has hindered the attendance.

Bob Keller said that the behaviour has been excellent except for the Grease Ball Boogie

Band pub. At this pub several ashtrays were ripped from the walls and several garbage cans were kicked in. The damage however was attributed to visitors and not students.

Dean Alex Brown feels that the pubs have been run excellently and that they serve as a socializing influence. Mr. Brown feels that the pubs will be continued as long as the present behaviour standards are kept.

The pub this week will see one of Kitchener's better bands Major Hoople's Boarding House performing. A movie Frenzy will also be shown Wednesday in room 2A-43. Slaughterhouse Five will be shown a week from Wednesday. Activities has also planned a noon hour concert for Tuesday December fourth with folk singer Michael Lewis.

CLIP THIS AND HANG IT ON YOUR BATHROOM MIRROR

A couple of great movies are coming up before Christmas. These are:

Frenzy on Nov. 28

&

Slaughterhouse 5 on Dec. 5

Your cost is only 50¢ for these great movies in Room A-43 every Wednesday.

Major Hooples Boarding House is playing at the PUB next Thursday Nov. 29.

Get out for good times and good booze at the right price.

Other Pubs: Dec. 6 Brutus
Dec. 13 Yukon
Dec. 20 Bill King

James Bay Project: Quebec still a 'drawer of water'

By KEITH DEWAR

adapted from the chevron

On April 29, 1971, against a background of stereo music and wide-angle screen play, Quebec premier Robert Bourassa informed Liberal party members of his government's multi-billion dollar scheme for a hydro-electric power development around James Bay. The plan, which had been under consideration since 1964, but had been rejected previously by the Quebec government as unnecessary, is to affect 144,000 square miles of land between latitudes 49 and 55, thereby covering one-quarter the area of Quebec province.

The actual area flooded will be immense (as shown below):

River system	Area flooded (square miles)
Nottaway	788
Broadback	344
Rupert	555
La Grande	2,437
Great Whale	35
Caniapiscau	905
Total	5,064

The total project will be divided into two sections, the more southerly being the Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert complex (NBR), and the more northerly the La Grande-Eastmain complex (see map). These are then broken down into reservoirs, each to be worked on as separate units. The generating stations are a second group of projects dependent upon the completion of the reservoirs.

The NBR calls for approximately 24 power stations and nine reservoirs, the Eastmain-La Grande calls for eight reservoirs and eight power sites. The total power to be produced by the project is conservatively estimated to be 17,545 megawatts (1 MW equals 1,000 kilowatts) with 5,545 from the NBR and 12,000 from the Eastmain-La Grande. The date for the first power flow is not yet known, but 1980 seems likely.

Jobs an election promise

Considering the large amount of media coverage, one is still left wondering about the extreme urgency of the Quebec Liberal government in implementing the plan. Bourassa's 1970 election promise of 100,000 jobs by the end of 1971 may have been one factor; he predicted the project will create between 125,000 and 135,000 jobs. (But while this many jobs might be produced on a temporary basis over 10 years, the James Bay project still will not solve the unemployment situation in the long run.)

A presentation made to the National Assembly by Hydro-Quebec indicates only 29,000 jobs will be created at the peak of construction in 1977. Furthermore, the Quebec office of planning and development, in an unpublished report, indicates that only 10,000 permanent jobs will be directly created. If they use the same kind of predictive mechanism as was used on the Churchill Falls Power Project, where they over-guessed nine to one, only about 1,000 will be created. Using advanced "guesstimate" techniques it might be predicted that between 1,000 and 12,000 permanent jobs and between 29,000 and 135,000 temporary construction and service jobs will be created. Therefore, the carrot held out to the Quebec voter is the promise of an unknown number of jobs in northern Quebec.

A second possible reason for the rush would be to reverse the flow of capital out of the province. After the "October crisis" money began leaving Quebec at a more rapid rate and six billion dollars of investment would certainly help reverse the trend. Now, however, economists have raised fears that the influx of foreign capital will seriously weaken the Canadian dollar. The power produced would also hopefully attract new industry hence a second possibility to make more money.

Following the same line of reasoning, increased affluence and a decline in unemployment would strengthen the Liberal government's political position. The Parti Quebecois has continuously pressed the government and tended to make investors wary of coming political instability. Thirdly, Bourassa may have wanted to get the project well under way before an election. Fortunately for him the Parti Quebecois found other things to talk about in the recent election campaign.

Law suit and protection of rights

The federal government, always slow in dealing with Quebec, seemed to be playing right into the hands of the provincial government. Fears of the independence movement led the federal government to institute a "hands off policy". But the policy seems to have failed miserably since the national political machine has been continually drawn into the affair.

On May 3, 1972, the Quebec Indian Association started action against the Quebec attorney-general, the two provincial agencies involved and the contractor already at work on the project, claiming the law creating the James Bay Development Corporation (JBDC) is unconstitutional. A second suit by the same organization called for an injunction against any further construction of the project. The suits were sparked by the fact that 6,000 Cree Indians might lose their traditional way of life and become almost totally dependent on welfare. Judgement on the case is still pending after the hearings wound up last July.

The federal government found itself involved when it learned that the department of Indian Affairs had been supplying money to begin the court case. Whether this was intentional or whether the government thought the money was going somewhere else, no one seems to know, or at least wants to say. The Indians have demanded that Jean Chretien and his department of Indian Affairs help protect native rights.

The transportation ministry may have to become involved as well, since the courses of certain rivers will be altered. Under the Navigable Waters Act the province must, in theory, receive permission from the federal department before diversions can take place.

Task force a joke

This project will be the first major test of Jack Davis' Department of the Environment. If he fails to do justice in this situation the department will more than likely become just another bureaucratic rubber stamp. And with the speed at which Quebec is going ahead with the project this seems to be exactly what is happening.

The department's recent white paper on environmental-projects suggested that the James Bay scheme could never have been built had its recommendations been in force when the project was announced. The fact that the project is still going ahead does not speak well for the efforts of the Department of the Environment.

Furthermore, the federal-provincial task force report on the associated environmental problems is more of a joke than a scientific report. The \$30,000 allotted to this project wouldn't pay the salaries of three good environmentalists, yet was intended to produce an ecologically accurate report on 144,000 square miles of relatively unexplored land. No environmental data whatsoever was gathered before the project was announced.

Unofficially, pressure has also been brought on Quebec to buy "Canadian". This pressure in-

creased in the summer of 1972 with the announcement that Quebec had given a sizeable contract to an American firm to supply earth-moving equipment for road and dam construction. Also, the final engineering report was done by a New York firm: only contracts for road-building have been given to Canadian firms.

Escalating financial problems

Probably the two most pressing questions for Bourassa and the people of Quebec are how much the project will cost and where the money will come from to finance it. So far, neither of these questions has been answered satisfactorily.

Bourassa's original April (1971) announcement stated a cost of six billion dollars while the engineering firms hired to do a preliminary study estimated seven billion. More recently, the Financial Post and other sources indicated 10 billion would be more realistic, while the January-March (1972) issue of Nature Canada stated the NBR Complex will cost 4.1 billion dollars and the Eastmain-La Grande section seven to 10 billion, which adds up to a minimum of 11.1 billion and a maximum of 14.1 billion dollars. But these figures are nothing more than guesswork, since only preliminary feasibility studies have been carried out on the NBR complex, and until the summer of 1972 no real work had been done on the Eastmain-La Grande section.

Escalation of costs is common, so we can expect at least a one-third increase overall. Already the first several hundred miles of road from Matamagami to the Rupert River have exceeded estimates by \$110,000 per mile and construction is not yet completed. The question of total cost will remain undetermined for some time.

An equally nebulous question concerns financing. The James Bay Development Corporation, as a crown corporation, owns 50 per cent of the shares, Hydro-Quebec controls 40 per cent, while the remaining 10 per cent is unclaimed. It is hoped that Hydro's sale can be made to American and European investors, although attempts to obtain American capital have led one American financier to say, "We don't have a Alice-in-Wonderland ability to finance down here."

No large stock sales have yet been announced. Consolidated Edison of New York has purchased power, however, valued at \$271 million over 20 years. This will erase a minor portion of the Quebec-Hydro debt, but will also insulate US debt payments against fluctuations in the US dollar.

Quebec-Hydro will build a \$25 million line to the Canada-US border to transmit the power, and it has not been verified whether this cost was computed in the original estimate. Two generating units, producing 1,100 MW annually, will be set aside for the United States. The Americans will buy 1,440 MW over the first five years and an "additional 800 MW each year for 15 years if necessary" to keep the New York power grid active. So, over the next 20 years, Consolidated Edison will take approximately 13,440 MW of a possible 300,000 MW.

Dismal development

One reason no one is flocking to buy power from Quebec may be the cost between 7.11 mills to produce 1 kilowatt of power. (One mill equals one-tenth of one cent US.) At present the average cost is 5.5 mills. A study prepared for the Quebec government, and leaked to the press, indicates nuclear reactor thermal power on the same scale would cost no more than 8.5 mills per kilowatt hour. Thermal power from coal and natural gas would be in the same price range as nuclear power.

Also by 1980, fusion-operated nuclear devices

may be developed. Their would be several hundred fission generators, perhaps environmental hazards and heavy water requirements.

Talk of pulp and paper operations has been used as a dismal financial picture. It looms the possibility of cutting from the flooded areas. At Laval University's Forestry department, has stated that so much that it would flood the most valuable source of income woodlots in areas where up to 30 to 40 per cent.

Ecological and environmental

The problem receiving coverage, and stirring up criticism, has to do with the environment. The act creates the rest of the bill of environmental quality and any former bill, laws or act to be developed. Bill 50 gives to "promote the development of harnessing of natural resources lying between the fifty-fifth parallels". No more serious obligation by the

The whole tone of Bill 50 Section 42, which indicates provincial laws respecting resources do not apply in conflict with the bill. El complete powers of expropriation, and no provision. What the Quebec government is creating a small empire under JBDC. (It looks almost like Hudson's Bay Company by during the 1600's).

Although the idea of development has been under consideration was done on the ecological until three months after it was announced. Only then was a task force set up. People were told that due to time it was to be "largely taken rather than field studies." reads like a badly scratched enough time—no sufficient.

In the introduction the task "because of the time construction of the report (one wishes to note that it may contain judgements to which not a vely subscribe." Translate mean that due to lack of information, the report is a guesses on which no two st. Certainly money was a pro was too little to do a study on area on which existing info almost non-existent.

Cumulative effect

The results of this study are some interesting findings. climatologists vary in their happen to the weather. Also, actual volume of water will be than a very local effect, but back from James Bay in the greater importance, since it depends on fresh water circulate and stir up nutrients from enough fresh water comes do may be delayed in parts of the Maritimes.

Scientists are also very cumulative effect of increased hydro electric power sites of Bay and Hudson's Bay. If too back or diverted, longer winter temperatures could be inevitable.

Although the possibility of remote, some geologists fear of water on the land movements in the earth's establish themselves at strategic reservoirs, either draining or resulting in an empty reservoir.

The river estuaries will develop. The change in temperature generally cause changes in the This will in turn change the position of the micro-organisms some change in fish and bird life. Scientists continue to study a new dynamic equilibrium whether this will be beneficial to the flora and fauna cannot

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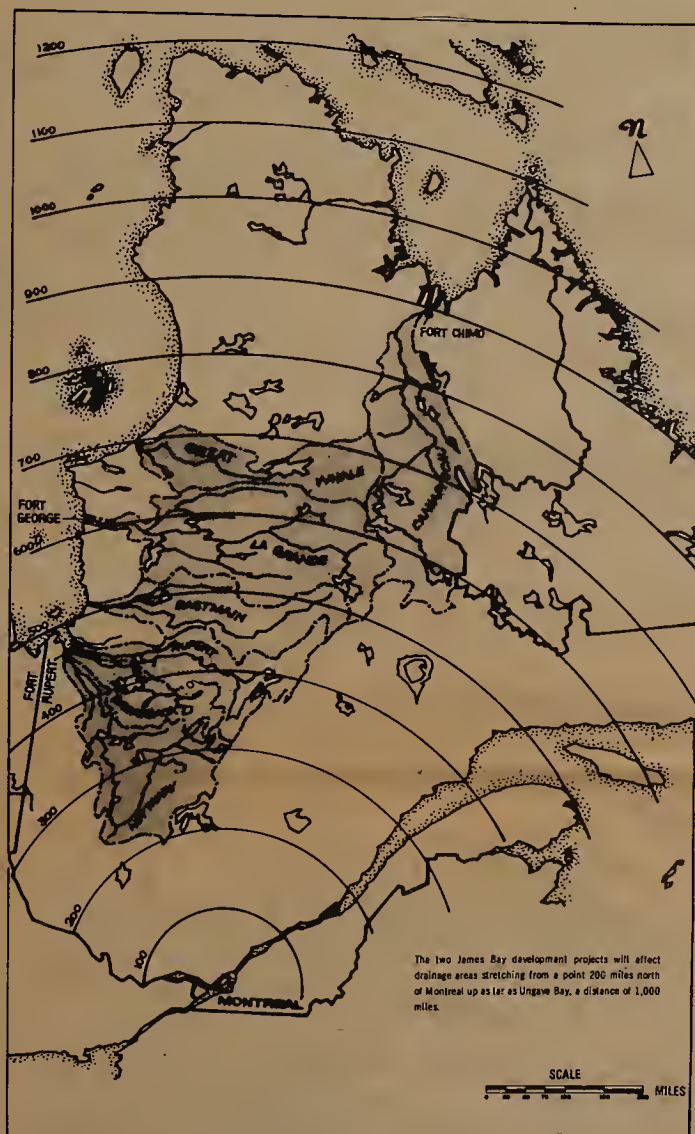
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The two James Bay development projects will affect drainage areas stretching from a point 200 miles north of Montreal up as far as Ungava Bay, a distance of 1,000 miles.

SCALE
MILES

'Drawdown' and wildlife generation

The fish and wildlife of the inland areas will be seriously affected. For example, the Atlantic salmon that the Canadian government spent several months trying to defend at the international conference on the environment in Stockholm in June, 1972, is in danger of having its spawning grounds destroyed.

Furthermore, whitefish, sturgeon, lake trout, arctic char and northern brook trout may all be greatly reduced in number. These are all shallow water spawners with their eggs remaining in shallow water for the entire winter. The first four of these species are commercially marketable, while the last is one of the most sought after game fish in eastern Canada.

As the 'drawdown' process occurs a problem arises when the huge reservoirs and upstream areas begin losing water during the winter. As the water level drops, the eggs, layed in shallow water of less than 20 feet, are exposed and freeze, killing the next generation of fish. Nine of the 15 rivers in the proposed development have a drawdown of at least 20 feet.

The fish are an especially valuable source of income for the native people, who also receive one to 13 per cent of their protein from fish. Moreover, many birds, otter, fisher, and other fur-bearers depend in part on fish as a food source.

Wildlife may also be in real danger. Beaver and otter will have their homes exposed to predation while their young are in the den, and fishers, martens and wolves will have their hunting territories reduced. All these animals are fur-bearers providing up to 60 per cent of the income of Indians in the area. Moose, caribou, and beaver are a valuable food resource accounting for up to 70 per cent of the protein in the Indian's diet, while yielding additional income through trapping and guiding.

Decreasing the number of small ponds and the actual footage of shore line will remove both moose and beaver habitats. Many ducks also use the area for a staging ground as well as for nesting; they too will have their habitat reduced. In addition, blue geese, snow geese, and several types of ducks that are declining alarmingly will have their nesting grounds and resting sites reduced.

Intact culture of native peoples

The most significant element in the area is the 6,000 Cree Indians. Although arguments have arisen as to how the development will affect them, the fact that the Indians are taking the matter to court certainly indicates their apprehensiveness and discontent.

The task force feels the Indians are more dependent on welfare than many people realize. In many parts of Canada the welfare system has completely destroyed the Indians' positive self-image. The result has been extremely high rates of alcoholism, a slow form of suicide to many Indians. Crime rates and general psychiatric disorders are also common, all made worse by the fact that medical and social care are almost non-existent.

This social problem is almost certain to exist in the James Bay area. First, the project will destroy trap lines two and three centuries old, new ones will be made available but won't be as good. Many trappers might opt for welfare rather than attempt the difficult task of re-establishing a line in an unknown area. Indian villages centuries old will ultimately be displaced and new ones established at sites chosen by the government.

Furthermore, the influx of tourists and rapid development may lead to great problems in which the Indians will again find themselves second-class citizens exploited as cheap labor. The claim by the JBDC that the Indian is offered a choice of maintaining traditional patterns or joining the project is clearly a choice between sinking or swimming—in effect, no real choice at all.

It is also apparent that neither the federal or provincial governments are willing to do much about the situation. Premier Bourassa has said only that "the Indians will not be an obstacle to the development of James Bay." Pierre Nadeau, past president of the JBDC said, "when you consider the thing coolly, without emotion, you must conclude that it is possible to develop the natural resources of this region for the economic benefit of all Quebecers, and the common good of all Quebecers without any harm to Indian privileges."

Revised scheme no better

As a result of public pressure the Bourassa government has generally retreated from the originally proposed development scheme. The decision to develop the NBR has been overturned in favour of beginning with the more northerly Eastmain-La Grande section. For the time being, therefore, a great deal of the wildlife and forest reserves will be saved. The Indians will not be affected as much since most live along the southern sections, which may not be developed as part of the project after all.

Pierre Nadeau resigned as chairman of JBDC, indicating a take-over move by Hydro-Quebec, which now controls the project. Hydro-Quebec has offered to provide the 'financial muscle' in order to assure the completion of the project.

Reactions to the newer scheme remain unchanged. Although the area is not as ecologically valuable, Dr. John Spence of McGill University has said, "It (the new project) will be devastating for the community of Fort George...little is known about the country north of La Grande..."

As for the Indians, the Cree say they will not accept the James Bay project as presented. They have been asking for a down-scaling of the development in such a way that their bush will be safeguarded and they want continuing consultation plus a share in project decision-making.

Financially, the development costs continue to rise. The present plan, although it will produce about half as much power, now costs as much as the original one. These costs may escalate further since the La Grande basin has not yet been studied in detail.

For further information contact either the Sierra Club of Ontario, 43 Victoria St., Suite 18, Toronto, or the Canadian Association in Support for the Native Peoples, 277 Victoria St., Toronto.

Do-it-yourself gynecology is hazardous

by Marina Vukovich

Can a woman really do her own pelvic examination and pregnancy tests? Can she diagnose venereal diseases or accurately read early signs of cancer of the cervix or uterus? And what about abortion—is it safe to bring on your own "menstrual expulsion," as some women claim?

Scientists have been working for more than a decade to develop various self-diagnosis tests for women. Most tests have not been perfected. But in recent months

sections of the women's liberation movement have begun a vocal advocacy of such at-home tests, and do-it-yourself gynecology is catching the fancy of a growing number of women who, because of expense, shyness, or inconvenience, put off an annual check-up. Do-it-yourself gynecology can be hazardous.

In past few years many young women lost their lives because of these self examinations. Most of them are not familiar with today's methods of self-diagnosis and treatment.

For centuries, women have practiced abortion with everything from herbs to knitting needles—frequently with tragic results. Now, some feminists are urging women to perform their own "menstrual extraction", using a controversial new abortion device patterned after the Karman cannula, which was invented several years ago by Harvey Karman.

The cannula is a long, hollow tube that looks something like a flexible straw, attached to a vacuum syringe. This tube is worked up into the uterus and rotated slowly. In minutes the normal menstrual lining, and any fertilized egg is extracted. The procedure is usually done during the first two weeks or so after the missed period. This is the so-called "gray area" when a woman may suspect she's pregnant but before pregnancy tests will show it.

Because of this, proponents maintain that the cannula technically cannot be called an abortion device, even though they use it as one.

Using the cannula for self-abortion or on a monthly basis has been pronounced highly dangerous. Some women do not realize that the uterus is not just a sack that holds something. Any kind of prodding into the cervix in hopes of starting an abortion can be deadly.

Pregnancy tests have been developed recently, at the request of Food and Drug administration. Pregnancy test kits have been recalled in drugstores. The agency had found that its reliability was very low, in part, because the directions were misleading.

Some feminist groups are distributing at-home hormone pregnancy tests—updated versions of the old rabbit, load and frog tests. Although the tests closely resemble those used by doctors, experts are warning women not to rely solely on this kind of self-diagnosis because of frequent errors in the first two weeks of pregnancy. Such mistakes can lead to pre-natal neglect or unnecessary abortion.

For pelvic examinations the plastic speculum is fast becoming the symbol of do-it-yourself gynecology. The speculum, an instrument that opens the vaginal cavity for examination, has therefore been used only by professionals. Now various groups are teaching women how to use plastic speculums with mirrors and lights for self-examination.

But can an untrained woman really diagnose various gynecological ailments herself? Not likely. And even if she makes a correct diagnosis, she has to go to the doctor for treatment anyway.

Sofar there are no conclusive at-

home tests for syphilis, and one for gonorrhea is still in the experimental stage. Thus self-diagnosis is indeed difficult. In syphilis, the early symptoms may elude recognition. Gonorrhea often has no early obvious symptoms. The best course for a woman who suspects exposure is to go im-

mediately to a doctor or a clinic. Many are virtually free for tests and treatment.

developed in the 1940's. Doctors stress that the at-home Pap test is basically only for detection of cervical cancers and is not an adequate substitute for a pelvic examination.

Self-examination has been most effective with breast cancer. 90 per cent of the cases are first detected



mediately to a doctor or a clinic. Many are virtually free for tests and treatment.

Vaginitis, often caused by yeast infections, is the most common women's disease. Some militant feminists claim that with regular self-examination a woman can spot these yeast infections before they develop into a burning itch in the genital area. However, it is doubtful that the untrained eye really can determine this infection and prescribe effective treatment.

The most promising of the self-diagnosis tests for women is the new one for cervical cancer. It often can be detected in its earliest stages by the Pap smear test, which has helped cut the death rate by more than half since it was

by the women themselves. As with all cancer, the earlier the detection, the better the patient's chance of survival. All women should carefully examine their breasts each month and immediately see a doctor if there is any change in shape or size, any lump or depression, puckering of the skin or unusual discharge from the nipples.

So, is do-it-yourself gynecology a passing fad, or can it play a part in the health of a woman? There is no doubt that it has had an impact both on women and on doctors. But when it comes to things like self-menstrual extractions or early abortions, the do-it-yourself methods are treading on very dangerous ground.



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Brando's tango is experiment, not movie

by Greg Rothwell

In March 1966, Pauline Kael, the premier film critic on this continent, was writing "Marlon Brando is still the most exciting American actor on the screen. The roles may not be classic, but the actor's dilemma is."

Six and a half years later, with the dilemma and the acting ability still there, she stated "Bertolucci and Brando have altered the face of an art form." She hadn't lost her faith.

The last remark, of course, refers to "Last Tango in Paris" which after her favourable review, turned in after the first American preview, lead in its way to turning the film's general release into an "event".

There is something intriguing about this film. Perhaps it's Brando's scheme to separate sex from everything else. It seems to be a scheme many people would want to adopt themselves, a straight forward game with the rules almost always falling out of reach.

Brando's character, Paul, is not that far removed from Hemingway's returned soldier. Both are looking for a girl but they "don't want to work to get her."

Neither want to get involved in the politics.

Paul's wife has committed suicide. Her death is something he can't understand. He goes to look at a flat. There he meets Jeanne, (Maria Schneider); who is also there to look over the room. With few words exchanged they have their first round of sex. He rents the flat, and for three days they promise to meet there.

Jeanne taunts him, she wants to know who he is. He insists that sex is all that counts.

In Neanderthal fashion he keeps his mistress isolated in the room. He insists that grunts and groans are better than words, and goes the full limit in debating both her and himself as he glorifies in his sexual prowess.

Jeanne is all too happy to comply. She goes through with his wishes, taunting him on, for as long as she knows nothing about this man she can fantasize that he is a rich American executive or famous personality. Paul guesses that she is scared and for him the affair takes on a filial dimension. She is like the coveted daughter as she sits on the bathroom watching him shave.

Before their last meeting, on the day of Paul's wife's funeral, he goes to the room with the body and for the first time in three days he allows himself to think about what has happened. As he sits by the body he pours forth an obscene litany that becomes harsher and harsher, madder and madder then ends abruptly in tears.

He leaves for another room in the apartment and visits with a friend, a man who was once his wife's lover. Dressed in similar bathrobes they sit and discuss the concerns of middle age, and bit by bit Paul's scheme outside starts to collapse.

Paul and Jeanne meet again on the street, where she tells him that the affair is over. She is determined to get rid of him. He tells her that they must start again, proclaims his love for her, and takes her to a dance hall where a tango competition is in progress.

Their last meeting ends in a drunken spectacle, where Jeanne makes an early move to leave him behind. He chases her down the street determined that the affair

must go on, and eventually corners her in her mother's apartment. Jeanne by now has decided that there is really nothing to do but destroy this man, and she takes a revolver and kills him. As the police arrive she has decided that she never saw this man before, and that he had forced himself on her and she killed him in self-defense.

The intriguing aspects of the movie come in the many complications that arise when the scheme Paul proposes is put into action. Jeanne taunts him repeatedly about his identity, until she forces him almost unconsciously to relate some of his past. "I cannot remember too many good things," he says and her illusions begin to disappear. The image is completely shattered when he relates more at the dance hall. "I'm not much of a prize," he tells her and relates his rather dull existence to her.

Both characters leave the isolation chamber to return to worlds that involve friends and acquaintances that cannot be snuffed out merely by stating that

"everything outside this room is bullshit."

Jeanne has a boyfriend who she determines to marry. Paul returns each night to his apartment and the scene of his wife's suicide.

What impresses the viewer most about what happens is the degree of realism. Miss Kael finds a new form of realism in the film, the kind of acting Brando used to light up the Broadway stage in the early fifties. Without the fake accents and the cotton in the cheeks Brando has created one of his most amazing characterizations. The range of emotions displayed in the scene with his wife should strike anyone as an almost perfectly realistic display. Brando has become the character, injecting as much of himself into it as possible, interpreting as he goes along.

Tango is not a masterpiece, it has a great way to go to be a great movie. What it is, is a great experiment, which coming from director Bertolucci leaves much in the way of expectation. We may be in for much more of this type of realism in future productions.

America grows up

by Ron Stanaitis

Two years have passed since America released their debut album. During that time the three members Gerry Beckley, Dewey Bunnell and Dan Peel have done a lot of growing up.

Their very first performance was as the warmup act for the Who Quite an accomplishment for a group whose oldest member was then only twenty years old.

After recording their first album in Britain they decided to come to America to make their fortunes and among their first stops in North America was Waterloo Lutheran's cafeteria. There they

America have finally arrived musically. Their new album "Hat Trick" reflects their musical maturity and new found security. The lyrics are still basically simple but America's strength lies not in their lyrics but in the music itself.

Hat Trick contains many fine harmonies with the highlight of the album being the melodic love song entitled "Muskat Love" which has to become the of the most beautiful love songs ever recorded.

The album contains melodic ballads such as "Goodbye" "Submarine Ladies" and "Tree



serenaded students who were busily passing through the cafeteria on their way to their next class. To make a long story short America became an overnight success with their single "A Horse With No Name" and moved to Los Angeles to record their second album.

In Los Angeles they switched managers. Their new manager David Geffen who also manages Crosby stills Nash and Young and Joni Mitchell helped the young members of America mature both musically and emotionally. In a recent interview in Circus magazine Dewey Bunnell reminisced "When we first came to the U.S. we came into contact with a lot of weird bizarre people who didn't know what they were doing and this hindered our musical style."

Two years have passed by since America's first album and

Lullabye" as well as such up-tempo rockers as "Wild Wave" "Rainbow Song" and "Green Monkey".

The album was initially laid down in Gerry Beckley's four track studio and later rerecorded at the Record Plant in California. The album was produced by the members of America. The album makes use of violins and moog synthesizers which makes for a more full sound.

The title track "Hat Trick" is a mini epic and features Dewey Bunnell's unique voice which uncannily apes Neil Young's. The song is a combination of song fragments but is remarkably cohesive.

Two years ago critics were saying time would only tell if America's success would continue. Time did tell and America is assured continued success in the future

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Condors win 1 and lose 1

by Rod McDonald

Conestoga Condors split two games last week with Niagara College Knights by identical 7-5 scores. Condors record is now 2-3 in the southern division of the Ontario College Athletic Association hockey league.

Conestoga opened the first game played in Welland with a 4-0 lead at the end of the first period on goals by Glenn Miller, Brian Orchard, Brian Haig and Mel LaVoie. Niagara came back in the second with two goals by Kirby Sakaluk.

Tim Militzer tallied for the Condors to stretch their lead to 5-2. In the third Niagara tied the game with three minutes to play on goals by Les Murphy, Bob Kralig and Kirk Irwin. Tim Militzer's second goal of the night put the Condors ahead and an insurance

marker was added by Paul Brubacher.

In the second game played at the Queensmount Arena in Kitchener, Conestoga took the early lead on a goal by Serge Fabbro. Mike Hominuk came back almost immediately for Niagara to make the score 1-1 at the end of the first.

In the second Paul Brubacher put Conestoga ahead 2-1 and got an immediate reply from the Knight's

Gary Nemko. Niagara went on to score three by Rod Brown, Kirby Sakaluk and Bill Zubrinich. Brubacher picked up his second goal of the period to make the total 5-3 Niagara after 40 minutes.

Scoring was halted in the third with Marty Braun and Mark Cory getting singles for the Condors. Mike Hominuk with his second of the night and Leo Murphy rounded out the Niagara win.

Intramural Report

The Women's Hockey team is starting to put their game together after two successive losses. After being boomed 9-0 by Belmont and edged 3-2 by New Hamburg, our entry into the South Ontario Girl Hockey League skated to a 4-1 victory over Stratford and roared back in the last period to tie St. Marys 3-3.

The coach Bill Weicker and Manager Dave Perkes, feel sure that the team will be a real contender in the near future. Their main problem is fusing first year Rookies into the few second year players who returned. Its very difficult to play in a competitive league when the fundamentals are still being learned. While the majority of players on the nine teams are younger than the Jockeytes, they have much more experience in Hockey than our girls do. A schedule of future games will appear in the next edition.

Ping Pong

Schedules are posted on both the Sports Board and in the Ping Pong area. All people who signed up, please check the Board and get your games over by the posted date or we shall have to compile what points are available and declare the winners from there.

Men's Basketball

Conestoga's entry into the Kitchener Parks & Recreation League is starting to jell together after a slow start. With their first regular season victory after 3 losses, we feel confident that they will get stronger and give the other teams a real run for their money.

Women's Basketball Brian Wilson (Coach)

The Ladies team from Conestoga are presently first and second in league play. However, once again, we feel the future augurs bright for this team as well. The women are practicing regularly and enjoying themselves so we hope for good results in the future.

Men and Womens teams practise Monday nights at Laurel Collegiate. A schedule is on the Sports Board. Come out and support your teams.

Bowling

Victoria Bowl is the site of the Conestoga Bowling League. All bowlers bowl 3 games for \$1.25. This total price includes shoes and season ending prizes. Bowling commences each Thursday at 4:45 pm. The end result will be Conestoga entries into the Conestoga Inter Collegiate Bowling Tournament in February.



SOME PEOPLE CARE.

Future complex still on ice

by Annie

Future students at Conestoga may enjoy one of the 'hardest to get' sports complexes.

Dan Young, Leisure Education officer and John Enns, Director of Student Services have spent long hours to draft proposals for a sports complex on campus. A proposal has been submitted to the Board of Governors and will be reviewed in December.

Mr. Enns started working with the City of Kitchener two years ago to find out about the long range proposals for the Doon area. There were no immediate plans for an arena in the area so Mr. Enns felt the entire community could benefit if Conestoga had a complex.

The council last year promised the Leisure Education department that \$5 from each student's fees would be given for the building. This year the students are to vote on the very idea of having the complex. Mr. Enns said that it was one thing to give money and

another to raise money for someone else. He said that no one presently at the college would benefit from the sports facilities but future students to the college would see that the college has something else to offer. He also thought the complex would be used by the community because the closest arenas are in Galt and on Wilson Street in Kitchener. The proposed development sites are predicting soon over 12,000 people will reside in the Pioneer Park area.

At present the college is forced to rent gymnasiums and ice time from the Kitchener parks and recreation department. The Condors and the intramurals take up quite a lot of the available ice time. The school has to pay for the gyms and the arenas now so the money saved from renting the facilities could keep a complex on campus running.

Even if the students do contribute \$5 each there still would not be any noticeable deposit, Mr. Enns said. He also mentioned that the ministry does not have the available funds to help the college at this time.

The proposals are submitted in phases. One includes an ice surface, change rooms, showers and gym storage.

Dan Young received a financial statement from the McIntosh Centre (Arena and Auditorium) which outlined the budget and surplus earnings. He said the plan he received is very much the way the campus complex would be organized.

On November 28 at the General Meeting the students will decide whether or not they will turn over \$5 of their money towards the sports complex they may never use, but one which could serve the future students of the community.

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